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Mr. J. Warren Huntington, Amesbury, Mass. *Webera nutans caespitosa* Sch., st.; *Grimmia Olneyi* Sulliv., st. Collected in Amesbury.

Mr. Severin Rapp, Sanford, Orange Co., Florida. *Thuidium microphyllum* (Schwaegr.) Best; *Leskea microcarpa* Sch. Collected in Sanford.

Miss Alice L. Crockett, Camden, Maine. *Usnea trichodea* Ach.; *Pannaria lanuginosa* (Ach.) Koerb. Collected in Camden.

Mr. G. K. Merrrll, 564 Main street, Rockland, Maine. *Cladonia reticulata* (Russell) Wainio (C. Boryi Tuck). Collected in Knox Co., Maine.

Mrs. M. L. Stevens, 39 Columbia street, Brookline, Mass. *Cladonia squamosa* (Scop.) Hoffm. forma. Collected in Laconia, N. H.

SPORE DISTRIBUTION IN LIVERWORTS.

W. C. Coker.

(Taken by permission from Botanical Gazette, **37**:1, 1904, p. 63.)

It has no doubt been noticed by all observers of the liverworts that, while terrestrial species have as a rule (Riccia and Sphaerocarpus are exceptions) their capsules raised on elongated stalks, furnished either by sporophyte or gametophyte, those which grow on trees seldom elongate their stalks more than enough to free the capsule from the perianth. This difference is plainly due to the fact that the arboricolous species are sufficiently elevated to allow their spores to be well scattered without any special contrivance. It is interesting to note, however, the behavior of the fertile branches of *Porella platyphylla* Lindb. While the vegetative branches of the liverworts remain closely appressed to the bark of the tree the fertile shoots bend away some time before the spores are ripe, and often project a centimeter or more from the substratum. This exposes the spores to the free play of the wind and no doubt prevents many of them from being caught by the leaves of the mother plant. This habit seems to show that even in arboreal forms it may be an advantage to have the capsule removed some distance from the substratum. It will be noticed here that Porella resembles the Marchantiaceae in giving over to the gametophyte the duty of lifting the capsules.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE ADVANTAGE OF FREQUENT VISITS TO MOSS LOCALITIES.

B. D. Gilbert.

One of the most interesting spots for moss collecting which it has been my fortune to strike is a small swamp lying along the creek and near the head of one of the ponds that line the Sanquoit Valley, Oneida County, N. Y. Lying not more than a quarter of a mile from my home, and easy of access, it is one my favorite hunting grounds; and I seldom go there without finding some species which had not previously attracted my attention.

One of the earliest things found last season was *Camptothecium nitens*. I could scarcely believe in my good luck when I discovered this species, which was recognized almost immediately from one of Dr. Howe's specimens which he sent me many years ago. His specimen from Washington county, and one sent by Judge Clinton from West Bergen swamp, are the only specimens from New York State in the State Herbarium at Albany. I watched this bed of moss all the summer and fall for fruit but none appeared, and so far as can be learned it is seldom found in fruit anywhere. It grows in a solid bed, three to four inches deep, and covering three or four feet of surface, mixed with Equiseta and grasses.

Two mosses are very common in this swamp, and these also grow in solid masses: *Gymnocybe palustris* and *Philonotis fontana*. They are nearly always sterile though both have been found fruiting. Growing with these is another much rarer species—*Hypnum filicinum*, this is most apt to be sterile. In another part of the bog, at the edge of solid ground, grows *Fissidens adiantoides*, mixed with *Selaginella apus* and *Equisetum scirpoides*. Of course in such a favorable spot *Hypnum Schreberi* is met with here and there, and a small form of *Climacium Americanum*, always sterile. *Thuidium delicatulum* is also very abundant. *Hypnum cuspidatum*, which the books report as being a rather rare species, is met with here but like most of the others is sterile. *Amblystegium chrysophyllum* is another barren species of this swamp. *Bryum caespiticium* fruits freely in the spring, but it seems to be about the only species that does so. Perhaps some of our moss experts can explain why the mosses growing here should be so unfertile. The swamp is an open one, filled in summer with *Nephrodium*, *Thelypteris* and *Onoclea sensibilis*, an occasional clump of willows and quantities of *Equisetum hyemale*. Late in the season the ferns have died away and it is then easy to find the plants that grow close to the ground.

A few steps lower down the stream there stands a piece of woods, but the soil underneath is fairly firm, with here and there a damp depression. Many trees of goodly size grow here, while scattered over the ground lie a number of old windfalls. On the bark of the trees are found *Leskea polycarpa*, *L. gracilescens*, *Anomondon minor*, *A. rostratus*, *Amblystegium varium*, *A. adnatum* and *Thelia hirtella*. The other species of Thelia seem to be scarce having been found but once in a piece of hill woods covering a large stone. The logs are covered with *Entodon cylindrothecium*, *E. seductrix*, *Brachythecium lætum*, *B. salebrosum*, *Plagiothecium denticulatum*, and other common Hypnums.

Judging from this locality, it is not safe to conclude that because one has visited and even ransacked a spot once, there is nothing more to be found. Mosses are small and have a way of eluding observation. So it pays to visit the same locality several times in case one or two good things are found at first, as others are liable to be discovered later on. Clayville, N. Y.